

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS



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## THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which tries to tell the passing breeze; flies no doubtful flag; it professes a patriotism as broad as our country. Its love of even handed justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty high ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

## WILLS-DEMPSEY.

It is almost certain that Harry Wills, contender for the World's championship crown now held by Jack Dempsey, will be granted a match soon. With the forfeit up and the leaders of sport everywhere demanding it, it is almost certain that the match will take place.

It is interesting in this particular to note the fact that good sportsmanship seems to have been able to overcome the severe handicap of prejudice. If the match actually takes place this will have happened.

At first the greatest bar to the meeting of Wills with the champion was found in the fact that he had not qualified by decision over lesser contenders. Wills met this by defeating them. Then came the dodge behind the bar sinister—color. Dempsey declared that he would not fight a Negro and there the matter rested until lovers of clean sport in various parts of the country became sold to the idea that not to meet any and all contenders would mean that the title was unfairly possessed, meaning nothing. Then came the dickerings of various sorts which seem to have culminated in the agreement of Dempsey to fight Wills.

In the event of the contest our best wishes of course are with Wills. But to us the thing most worthy of favorable note will be the fact that the better quality of good sportsmanship will have made itself felt and may be used as an indication of a deep rooted sense of fairness of the American public.

It is such to find to be the case it will be only a small sign, insignificant as such. But upon such small signs has circumstance made it necessary that we pin our hope for better things achieved in an orderly way.

## COURTESY.

Common courtesy is an essential of the true gentleman. Those who would be respected must first respect themselves and their own and this respect must be apparent at all times and on all occasions.

We often hear it said that the best means of increasing respect for women by other men is to be found in our own unwavering respect for them. It is true.

Men who speak lightly of their own women in public, who allow them to shift for themselves in public places who refuse to tie their hats and grant them seats in public utilities, cannot expect that others can be thus made aware of their claim to much respect.

Our women need our utmost care. They are due our greatest respect. They can expect care and respect from all of us.

Who then should it be necessary that we be formed to ask for it or suffer from lack of it?

Our women are the heart of our life. We should be ashamed to withhold any respect from them.

Our behavior in this regard leaves much to be desired. We can improve.

## KILLING THE BOOTLEG APPETITE.

The Volstead act, first received in America as a huge joke is fast becoming a reality and a "dry" America in very fact is immediately before us. The removal of legitimate liquor traffic gave rise to the illegitimate but the speedy control of the illegal manufacture of such beverages by the destruction of the appetite for it seems by no means impossible.

Close upon the publication of the high degree of poisonousness of such beverages comes the announcement of the unsanitary conditions under which it is made. It is enough to kill the most robust thirst. The following is a sample of how this thirst will be made to die a natural death:

"Most of the whisky is made from rotten grain, blackstrap molasses, shorts, chops, etc." the report reads. "Vermine of all kinds have been discovered in and around the stills. Old ice cream cans, galvanized oil cans, milk cans, teakettles, coffee pots, wash boilers and oil barrels are used as cookers, and on the inside are unspeakably filthy, as there is no way to clean them. The premises are usually unclean. On one occasion more flies than could be put into a gallon bucket were found on a barrel of mash. All kinds of bugs gather over the stinking stuff and finally drown in the 'spirits.'"

In the light of such facts who will drink it?

## MARCUS GARVEY SPEAKS.

Marcus Garvey has come and gone. Dallas has seen and heard him, yet the sun shines as usual and men and women go about their daily tasks in their accustomed ways. His coming and his presence were taken as a matter of course.

There may have been those among us who viewed his coming with alarm but the lack of necessity for such fears is amply proven by the lack of interest which the public as a whole showed in the occasion.

His message proved less sensational than was expected but more consistent with those to which we have been accustomed by speakers for many years. In short, Garvey's visit to Dallas served to remove him from the artificially exalted plane to which our imaginations had raised him and to show him to us more nearly as he really is—a man with the same hope of the eventual progress of his race to a higher plane of freedom to achieve as have others of his race which he is capitalizing by clothing his expression in terms to captivate the imaginations of the more emotional of the masses.

At close range he appeals to us as a man actuated probably by a lofty ideal which he has attempted to bring into actual fact, not taking into account the circumstances which environment and actual conditions have made it necessary that he should consider. The response to his plans, made no doubt in good faith, have been so far in excess of his dream that he has found it impossible to practically and efficiently handle it and his legal and financial difficulties have been the result.

It is highly probable that he himself like the child at play who breaks a small hole in a dam, has been engulfed in the flood which he now finds pouring in upon him and in its presence he is helpless; overwhelmed—and his attempts at his own rescue seem to some, pitiful; to others, worthy of blame.

Garvey in Dallas preached unity and cooperation, he told of the need of practical efforts at progress by the building of factories and the development of commercial ventures. He expressed the hope that the effort which he was making would cause the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world to recognize their kinship and work together to the end that their progress might be mutually rapid. So far, we followed him agreeably. But he then spoke of the rehabilitation of Africa without giving even a hint of the how of the acquisition and we ceased to follow him because we have been accustomed to basing our agreement with men and issues upon fact—not fancy. And we have finally concluded that in this last particular he has erred in preaching to us; for he holds up to us and our masses generally the so far, unattainable and collects our funds for a purpose for which he cannot efficiently use them.

Heretofore we have hesitated to censure Garvey for what seemed to us the quality of impracticability. But now we feel that that censure may be justly expressed. His response from the masses is without doubt gained primarily because of the glorious pictures which he paints of an entrancing future Negro state. But he, as a leader with a conscience and a real vision should be unwilling to lay himself liable to the criticism of dishonestly and exploitation by claiming that the moneys entrusted to him by ignorant and imaginative people are being used to further their ends along lines now impossible.

Steamship lines owned by Negroes are to be desired. A fund substantial enough to aid the Negro governments in Africa is worth while. But a government in Africa, obtained by force or any other visionary means is not now a possibility and it should not be so preached.

We were surprised that no mention was made of the steamships owned by the Association and of the factories in operation. We had expected to hear some reference made to the numerous charges now being made against Garvey of misuse of funds and an explanation of the cause of such charges; but none was made. Doubtless he considered such references unnecessary. But the fact that such news had preceded his visit seemed to us to necessitate some such references. We had hoped that some mention would have been made of them.

The Garvey movement no doubt is as gigantic as we have been led to believe but our study of it has convinced us that it has convinced us that it possesses one unfortunate feature which will eventually defeat it. The government in Africa is the one to which we refer. It is unnecessary; it is impracticable; it is impossible.

We could hope that the great numbers of our people who have been attracted to the standard of Garveyism, might be efficiently handled to the end that definite financial ventures might result from the contribution of their funds to it. Their cooperation should be practically utilized.

In America banks should be established and efficiently managed which should in turn finance reputable and essential industries. In foreign countries and the outlying islands where Negroes live in great numbers, commercial alliances for the marketing of their products might be formed thus laying the basis for a really glorious economic future.

Thus would Garvey's dream more nearly be realized; for in this way Ethiopia would in reality "stretch forth her hands."

## STATES AND THEIR LYNCHERS.

That an efficient state law against lynching exists in South Carolina is proved by a case recently disposed of in the courts of that state.

In April, 1920, Joe Stewart was taken from jail at Laurens, S. C., and hanged to a railroad bridge. Stewart had been arrested following an altercation with some young white men. In a telegram to Gov. Cooper immediately after the lynching, the National Association urged that the Governor use the power of his office to bring the lynchers to trial and that the State Legal Department proceed against Laurens County under the provision of the State's Constitution which provides for the collection of exemplary damages of not less than \$2,000 to be paid to the legal representatives of the person lynched.

The widow brought suit in the Common Pleas Court and on November 11, 1921, Judge Melver directed the jury to bring a verdict for the full amount of \$2,000.

That such laws may successfully operate in Southern states without the loss of self respect of the states is also proven by this incident.

Would it not be a step toward real self respect if all Southern States, loud in their declarations against lynching would seek definite relief from it by such laws. Texas could well afford to try it.



## MOB PREVENTION.

By Prof. Edwin Mims, Vanderbilt University.

There is no more important work for civic and religious groups and organizations than to take every precaution against the possibility of mob violence in their respective communities. In some sections the danger is always imminent, in others probable, and in all possible. Experience shows that in places where the danger seems least imminent such outbreaks have occurred. It is a fundamental necessity of good government that violence and lawlessness be prevented. This is not simply a question that involves the Negro, but the entire structure of human society and civilization.

When conditions arise which may lead to lynchings or to riots, all good citizens ought immediately to awaken to the seriousness of the situation. In some cases all that is needed is for the representative citizens to let the officers of the law know what is expected of them and to bring such influence to bear upon the mob as to cool its passions. Sometimes an opportune speech or, better still, a conference of the leaders of both races can avert the catastrophe. If local authorities and officers do not act with speed and courage, the state authorities should be called upon immediately with speed and courage, the state authorities should be called upon immediately.

If a mob accomplishes its purpose then it is the duty of the good citizens to take aggressive steps to bring the leaders of the mob to trial. They ought to make a complete study of all the facts leading up to the lynching and not only provide against a possible recurrence of such incidents, but by backing up the legal authorities and even by employing special counsel, if necessary, they ought to do all in their power to apply the full penalty.

But it is not well for a local community to wait till violence is threatened. A lynching often occurs when all the best people of the community are unaware of the danger. Then they realize that something ought to have been done long ago to make impossible such an occurrence.

How, then, may mob violence be anticipated? The citizens should quietly and tactfully put squarely up to the mayor, the chief of police and the sheriff, their duty in case such a situation should arise. They should let them know that the best sentiment of the community demands the protection of life at any cost. They should go further and demand that specific measures be taken that would meet any emergency. It is well, for instance, that jails be provided with adequate water hose, a very effective first step in the dispersal of a mob; that in some cases a machine gun should be constant effort to build up a strong public sentiment in opposition should be available, and that as a last resort appeal should be promptly made to the governor of the state for the proper defense of prisoners. All of these suggestions have been proved to be practical.

But even these measures of precaution are not sufficient. There should be constant effort to build up a strong public sentiment in opposition to mob violence. It is especially important that in our churches, schools and business men's meetings every opportunity be taken to create a healthy public sentiment that will condemn lynching under all circumstances. The good citizen should be prompt to take advantage of every occasion on which this subject may be presented. A timely sermon has often awakened an entire congregation to the seriousness of the problem. An effective talk on the subject before a high school or college student body might well be an event in the civic life of the community. Talks before business men's clubs by men who have convictions have often changed thoughtless and indifferent citizens into men with a determined purpose to oppose any outbreak of lawless passion. It is especially important that the co-operation of the newspapers be sought in developing right sentiment on this subject.

Only by constant education and patient effort can there be developed a healthy public sentiment that will make lynchings impossible. The responsibility for the development of such a sentiment must rest upon every good citizen and upon every civic and religious organization.

## PURE AMERICANISM.

Speaking of "pure Americanism," none are more entitled to be known as full-hearted supporters of that sentiment than the members generally of our colored population. During the World War there was no questioning the loyalty of a man of black skin. The American Negro's face was his badge of patriotism.

The blood of many a black man, serving his country with unexcelled loyalty and devotion, is mingled with the soil of France. The Unknown Soldier at Arlington represents the black American soldier quite as well as the white American soldier.

Enemy propaganda during the war did not take among the blacks, however ignorant they were. It was tried in many places populated by the Negroes and failed. The Negro demonstrated that he had the image of the Stars and Stripes too deeply engraved on his heart.

The American Negro has his faults, and owns up to them. The history of the race and how it has been treated by the whites shows plainly enough what is responsible for many of its faults. If there were a larger supremacy of black blood in the black race, the race would be the better for it. Whites of lowest character, taking advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of the race have left their mark upon it to its injury.

The race in America is not a long ways removed from the state of un-civilization, and has come only a little ways from slavery. No other race has made better use of whatever chances have been given it. It can point to thousands of outstanding citizens today with hearts full for the Nation.

If the white race in America had manifested more intelligence in dealing with the so-called race problem, the black race would have been helped to a more responsible place in our industrial and political life. The black man has responded quickly to fair and intelligent treatment.

We hear much about "white supremacy." Are there any indications that our colored population is setting up for anything but fair treatment? Are there any indications that the race is trying to set up black supremacy? —Elizabeth Journal.

## "LYNCHING MUST STOP."

It is a pitiful commentary upon the American sense of justice and our respect for law that the Negro populations of many of the largest cities of the country are compelled to organize demonstrations to call attention to the lynching evil. A few days ago such a demonstration was planned for New York City, although its entire success was marred by rain, and tomorrow the Negroes of Washington are to parade under the slogan "Lynching Must Stop" in the hope of winning congressional support for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, now pending.

This particular measure has been assailed violently on the ground that it is unconstitutional and an invasion of the police powers of the several States. But this at least can be said for it; that it is an honest and sincere effort to accomplish what the states have not done—namely, put an end to a crying evil—and that nothing better has been suggested to attain the desired result. Its general aim is to penalize the States where the lynching habit is undeterred either by public opinion, or by the punishment of the lynchers. And as the colored people are the principal, and in some localities practically are sole, victims of the practice, upon them is placed the burden of demanding protection.

This is an issue, however, that ought not to be permitted to become a racial question. The honor of the Nation, its status as a civilized power and its own material and moral welfare depend upon our ability to command respect for law and to administer justice, swift and impartial. Lynch law is not only an appalling wrong to its victims, deprived thereby of the due process of law, but it is debasing and demoralizing to the communities where it is practiced. There is not lacking in the South, where the greatest number of lynchings have occurred, a recognition of the gravity of the evil and the necessity for its abatement. But it is incumbent upon the Southern States so far as that goes, to take some effective measures to insure to all men, black or white, the equal protection of the laws. If the Dyer bill is not the best way to meet the issue, then it ought not to be left to the Negroes themselves to find a better.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## DR. R. H. TROTTER



## HEAT STROKE.

Sometimes Called Sunstroke, Therapeutic Heat Exhaustion or Heat Prostration.

This is a disease condition due to prolonged exposure to excessive heat. Heat stroke or sunstroke usually occurs in persons who work hard under the direct rays of the sun, or those who work in an atmosphere that is hot. Anything that lessens the resistance to external heat, emotional excitement, fatigue, alcohol, and worry, excessive eating, unhygienic surroundings, indulgence in alcoholic drinks and previous attacks of heat stroke, all predispose one to the disease. The exact name of the disease depends upon the character and degree of prostration. Sun stroke usually occurs in persons on land who work under direct rays of the sun. Heat stroke or thermic fever, as terms usually applied to cases occurring during mid-summer in persons who place not exposed to the rays of the sun, but yet close and excessively hot, such as boiler rooms, steam laundries, glass works, foundries, sugar refineries and kitchens.

Heat exhaustion occurs under similar symptoms. The majority of cases

where the term Sunstroke is applied occurs between 2 and 5 p. m. but heat stroke and heat exhaustion may occur at night as late as 11 or 12 o'clock. Sunstroke is probably the most prevalent form of this disease. The symptoms may begin suddenly with dizziness, headache, nausea, or of sweating or difficult breathing or the patient may fall, or suddenly while at work. Insensibility is usually not profound, but the patient is unconscious of pressure in the chest, there restlessness and sometimes the patient may die with symptoms of heart failure.

It would be well for workmen in all lines to (during hot, sultry weather) have regular and ample rest, eat sleep and work with as much ventilation as possible. We should avoid alcoholic drinks, eat and drink as much as possible. Care must be taken that the clothes kept clean so that sweating will be free.

However all cases of sun stroke or heat stroke require the attention of some physician.

Free Tubercular Clinic at the Morcan Trotter Sanatorium on Monday and Friday afternoon from 3 to 5, 1027 1/2 Bell street.

## BOOK CHAT.

By Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

By Edgar H. Webster, Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston, Mass. Price \$1.85 Postpaid.

The day of the consecrated white teacher, who rendered tribute to the call to teach the children of the black is fast disappearing. Not because there are not still willing to make the sacrifice, but because the colored world does not encourage them to do so. You appreciate the fact that we can take care of ourselves and teach our own children. It is the rejoinder to the white youth and place in the center in the cause of colored education. Thus such a book as "Chums and Brothers" takes on an added interest, since it depicts not only an interesting personality, but a career that few men are likely to follow in the future.

Professor Webster is an instructor at Atlanta University. He has held that position for many years and has been the chum and brother of hundreds of youths who have passed through the university and have had the good fortune to receive his influence. Atlanta University has been famous for many things, but for none more than for the beautiful, human relations existing between its white faculty and its colored student body. Professor Webster has been one of those who keep this tradition always fine and high. The whites outside of the University grounds still sneer at themselves at first, go on to say that it is impossible they say, that white teachers should expect "niggers" to be like themselves, to be able to study the same subjects and live the same high standard practiced by the teachers. But the teachers continue in their way, oblivious to opinion from without, and their pupils, some of them in the early days a little bewildered at themselves at first, go on to say that the way laid out for them, accomplishing the tasks assigned them.

"Chums and Brothers" is made up largely of letters and articles addressed to the graduate and his ilk. The latter half deals with the war and describes Des Moines and the colored officer. The book has a pleasant note of optimism. "Every colored man" Professor Webster says, "should have peeped on a sheet of cardboard and kept before his mirror, the story of his race's fifty years of freedom. It is an encouraging story, and the simple figures of the growth of property, of the reduction of illiteracy, of the development of a large pro-

fessional and business class in the midst of these troublous times are good to look upon. And with this material growth is a noble spiritual growth. And one that Atlanta University has helped to make. When I get discouraged about the state of the restrictions that surround us, a colored graduate of Atlanta said to me, 'I am a graduate of Atlanta University campus, that little bit of New England upon the red clay hills of Georgia, and I begin to feel enheartened and encouraged.'

Professor Webster would not let his youth think of their own importance. "Would you gain an idea of your real importance in the affairs of the world? Take a basin of water and place it on a table. Sit before it, and leaning the head upon the left hand, gaze into its placid depths and say to yourself, 'Then with the right forefinger rub the forehead three times back and forth. Now with the right forefinger, rub the forehead into the water as deep as possible. Count ten aloud. Quickly remove the finger and look for the hole in the water. Its size will indicate to you a close approximation to your importance in matters pertaining to this mortal coil.' He continued modestly yet urged that his students keep not only abreast but ahead of the times. He illustrated this by the example of the abolitionists known as the 'Abolitionist's Club' in a constructive work of Lincoln and of Sumner is held up in contrast. This is all right but it is not all that is needed. Phillips and Garrison could do no constructive work. Up to the night when Wendell Phillips died, the cause of the slave, there was no position in the public service of Massachusetts to which he might be inspired. After that first fatal address in which he took sides on the great social problem before the country, there was nothing left for him but to be a prophetic voice."

This is what Professor Webster has to say of sacrifice: "When a man accepts a lower position for a higher opportunity, he makes a sacrifice." And how beautiful it is, that this man, after many years of struggle in a southern city, where ostracism to him and his family means death when he goes out, should have made a sacrifice. He has made a sacrifice. Had he been a lower choice, then he might have had reason for regret. As it is, he loves his career, and his book shows the gracious, friendly spirit in which he has pursued it.

## BEAUTY TALKS.

(By A. N. P.)

But to me her was to love her. Love but her and love forever. Shades of Cleo, wouldn't you like to be like her? I never read that particular passage in a book, but I feel a little emerald thing creeping into my heart. For I never fail to remember that a woman who could have so much eternal love showered on her must have been 100 per cent beautiful by accident, while I have been a number of my spare minutes to be 60 per cent beautiful on purpose.

"Mother used to say, 'Pretty is as pretty does' and I thought that was one put on air enough, one accomplished beauty I had not learned then that beauty and prettiness are not synonymous, and that being pretty didn't mean a thing around an Artistic person. It was a man who gave me a definition that assisted me in discriminating. Sixteen and shy, I watched with every man in the house who notice them while mouse that I felt myself being consumed by envy, not that I'd look at a boy there. (Nay, say, you know how we are, lately) but you always hate to see a man who is so good looking as that man, and because I stood in awe of his serious brown eyes, which usually seemed to look through me beyond you, I think I must have shown my misery for he smiled suddenly and said, 'You little green-eyed devil, you know nothing as obvious as be long charming.' Beauty is simplicity, beauty is art and not imitation. Beauty is design but not ornate prettiness. Beauty is charm and not attraction. Beauty is perpetual and not sporadic. Oh, I can't begin to tell you all he said about beauty. And then he stroked away, as he did come, but mother told me later that he had said to her, 'Your daughter is growing into a beautiful woman.' Complimented?"

Say, I decided that I wasn't going to be kidded, even if I wasn't going to be a little, but I would avoid those who were obvious, ornate and sporadic. Maybe I didn't succeed wholly, but to quote from the street, 'I'm sorry to look at you, but you're so beautiful, you're so beautiful, you're so beautiful.' And returning to the text, as our leading ministers are wont to remark, I believe we all are willing to be one of those 'loved forever' as we'll call it over, and that out whether we agree, about what aids are best for beautifying. Since we are occupying a "restraining district," and the space is full, I'll say, "until next week." Yours for beauty.

## PRINCIPAL MOTEN DISCUSSES "STATUS OF NEGRO IN 'CURRENT HISTORY'."

(By A. N. P.)

New City, N. Y., June 29.—The May number of Current History contains an interesting and instructive article from the pen of Principal Robert R. Moten, entitled, "Status of the Negro in America."

The article has created a good impression among the intelligent people of Gotham. It is optimistic in tone and contains a deal of information that is enlightening to friend and foe alike of the Negro in the land.

"This country, both North and South is ready and willing as never before, to get more definite information regarding the Negro problem and to know something of the Negro's own thoughts regarding this problem. He comes to us daily from all sections of the civilized world.

The reason for this unusual eagerness for facts is obvious, America, and in fact the whole civilized world is thinking today, about the Negro, in terms of

justice and human understanding—in this spite of riots, mob outbreaks, labor unrest, and other disturbing and sometimes discouraging condition." is the reason this distinguished educator advanced a good reason for a discussion of the Negro's Status in this country.

The Negro Church, The Negro Business League, The "Freedmen's Bureau, The American Missionary Society, Progress in Southern Education and The Industrial Commission are among the topics discussed.

In the matter of the Negro's material progress for the past fifteen years in this country, the writer points out that in 1900 there were 20,000 Negro business enterprises throughout the country, that there were more than 50,000. The banks increased from two to twenty-two; drug stores from 250 to 495; hardware stores from 240, and retail merchants from approximately 10,000 to 25,000. In the same period the total value of farm properties increased \$177,404,688 to \$352,892,218.

The writer lays considerable stress on the work of the Inter-Racial Commission, and says that the missionaries are performing a very great service in the cause of human progress. Concerning the work of Dr. Moten has improved his position as a leader of the race through the writing of this article.

## LONDON ALARMED BY NORTH-CLIFFE'S DISCOURSE ON COLOR QUESTION.

(By A. N. P.)

London, England, June 29.—London is greatly alarmed by the statement of Lord Northcliffe, the powerful editor of the white race is in danger of being submerged by the large waves of the dark races of the world. He affects to have discovered the darker races are being fast folded into a nation that we seek, in the quite near future, the total annihilation of the white race.

He calls it an international question. He says that the white race is in a perilous position. This situation he declares to be deplorable. Pointing out that the more intelligent members of the darker races are at present busy circulating stories concerning the deterioration of the whites and are advising their brethren that now is the time to make ready for the delivery of a blow that will end white domination of the world.

While Lord Northcliffe's alarm is not seriously regarded by the official heads of the Empire, the rank and file of the people, many places, are giving him their thoughtful consideration.

Many are also declaring that Northcliffe's pronouncement is a warning of a man who has passed the prime of his intellectual powers. It is pointed out that the editor of the "Times" from the time he declared that the American occupation is a distinct violation of a weaker peoples' rights and the United States government should hold itself above such willful and petty allegations as has marked its occupation of the island up to this date. It is said that his fight is a losing one.

## HORAN FIGHTS FOR REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM MAYT.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, June 29.—Senator Horan is continuing his fight for the withdrawal of American troops from the island of Haiti. The doughy Senator from Idaho declares that the American occupation is a distinct violation of a weaker peoples' rights and the United States government should hold itself above such willful and petty allegations as has marked its occupation of the island up to this date. It is said that his fight is a losing one.